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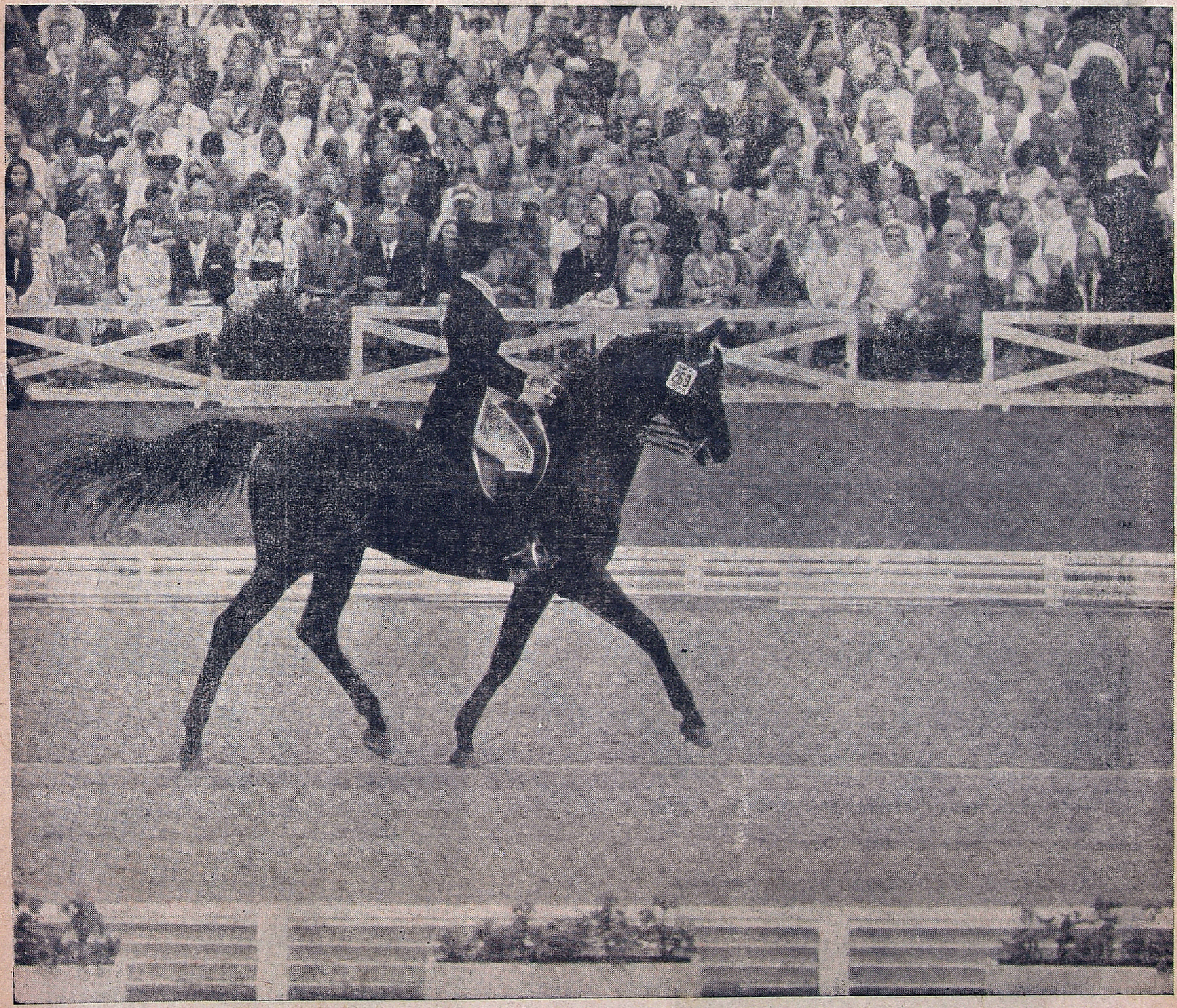
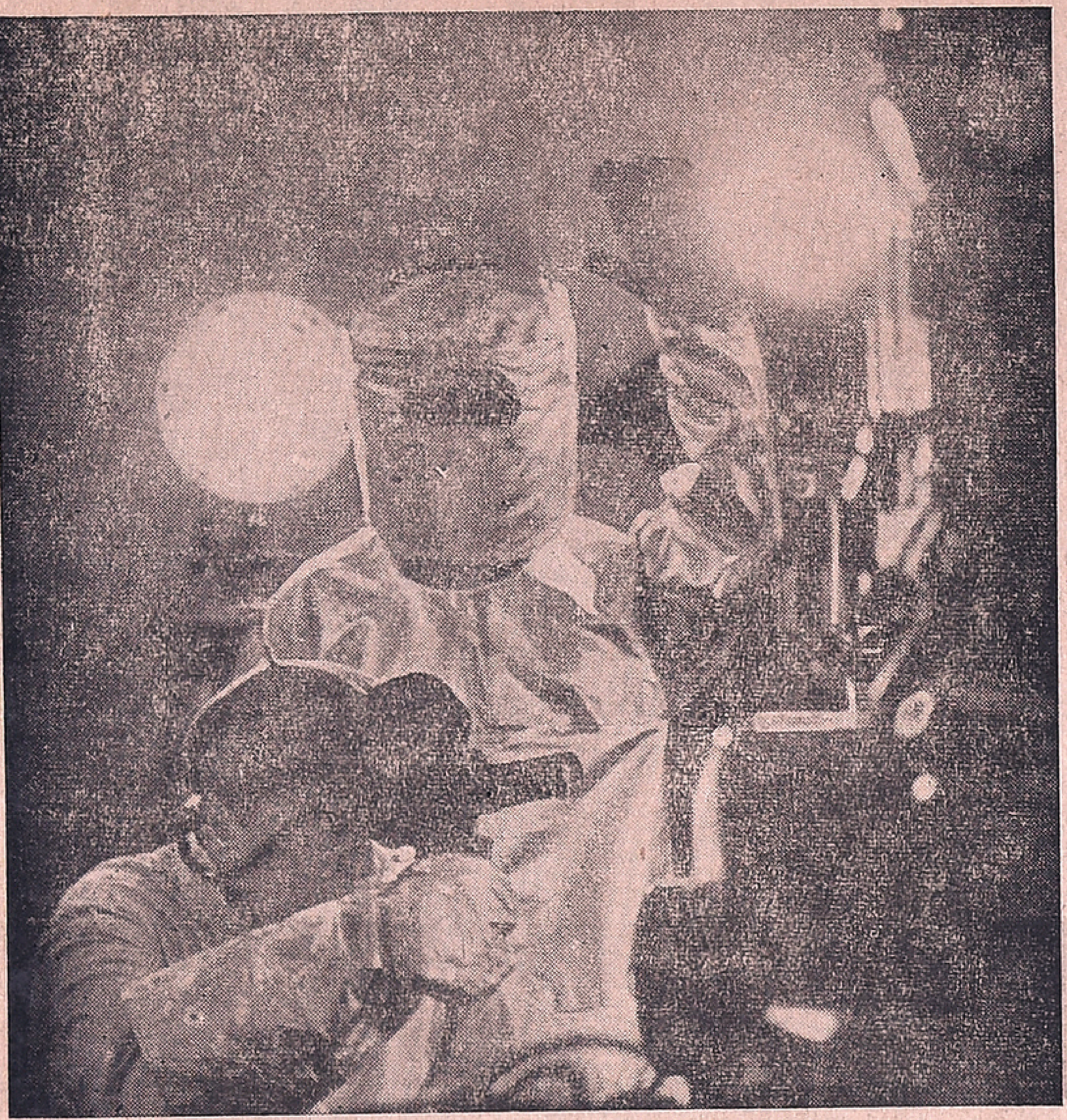


SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

To Make Work A Thing Of Joy



Special overalls for welders are being tested at the Institute of Labour Protection and Occupational Diseases in Kharkov (Ukrainian SSR)

Labour becomes enjoyable and productive when the worker exerts his efforts for his own sake and for the sake of work itself, deriving not only material benefit, but also spiritual pleasures from the well-thought-out organisation of production. Apart from the mood of the workers, the high efficiency of production and labour productivity depend on industrial aesthetics and working conditions. The one does not exist without the other.

Problems relating to the hygiene of labour and occupational diseases are dealt with at 90 research and non-research establishments in the Soviet Union. Besides, each enterprise runs its own safety engineering service headed by expert engineers; quite often, designers change the appearance of shops in plants and factories.

Noise and vibration are the bane of any large modern factory. But many Soviet enterprises have managed to get rid of them. At the Dzherzhinsky "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" cotton mills, sound-absorbing pads are laid under machine beds; the so-called "floating" floors, isolated from the walls, reduce the vibration considerably. In the carding and spinning shops a kind of vacuum cleaner constantly picks up the cotton fluff coming from the looms. Workers in the dyeing shops, involved in harmful chemical produc-

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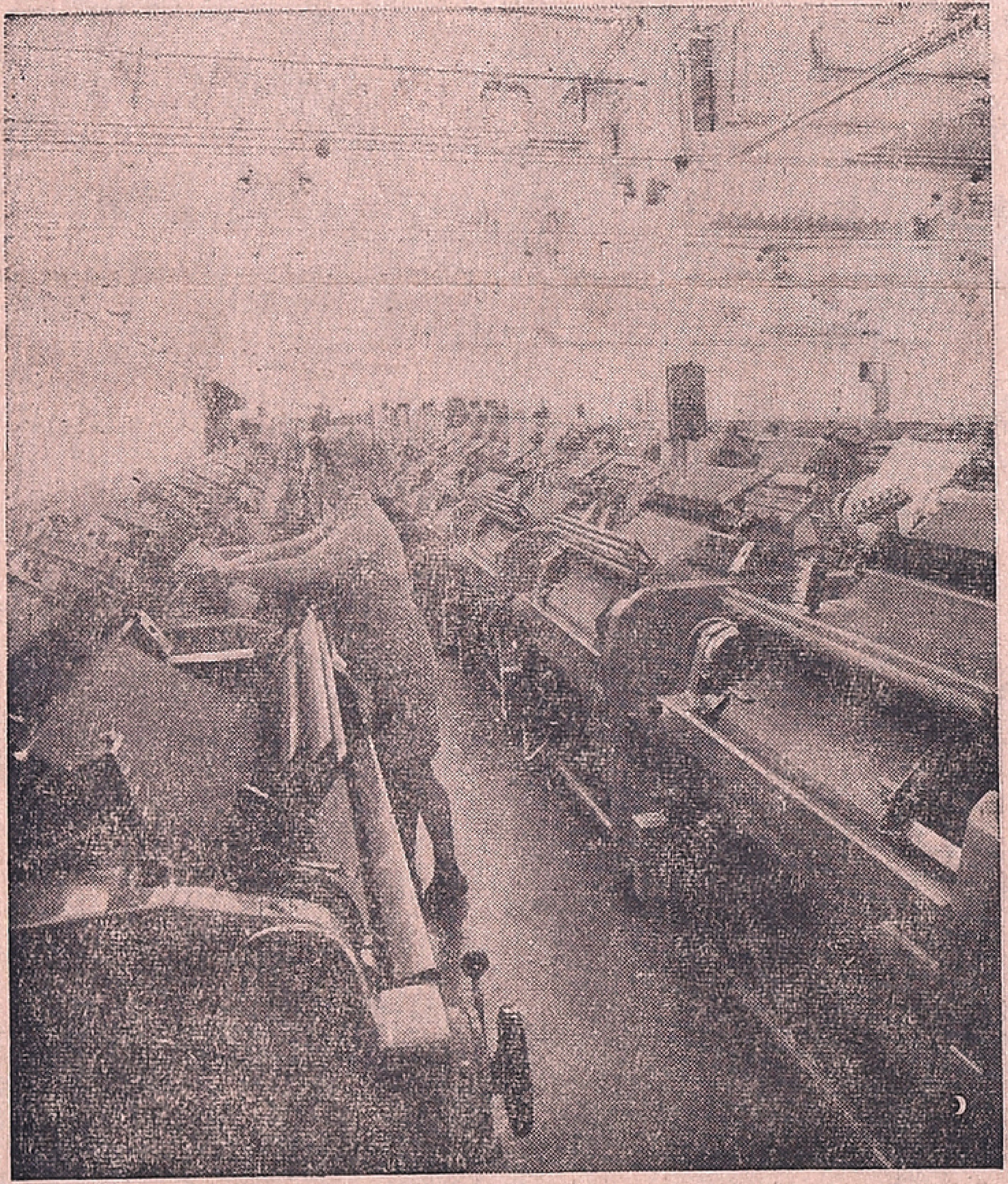
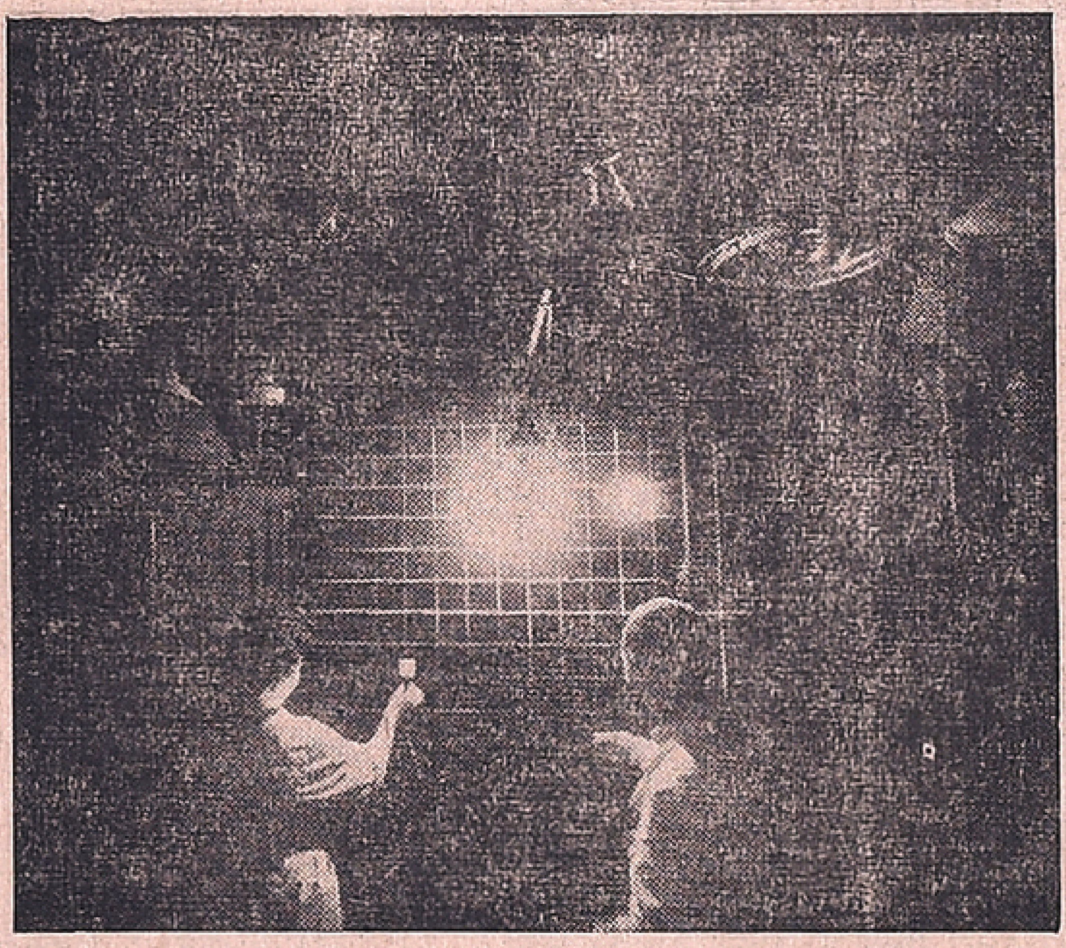
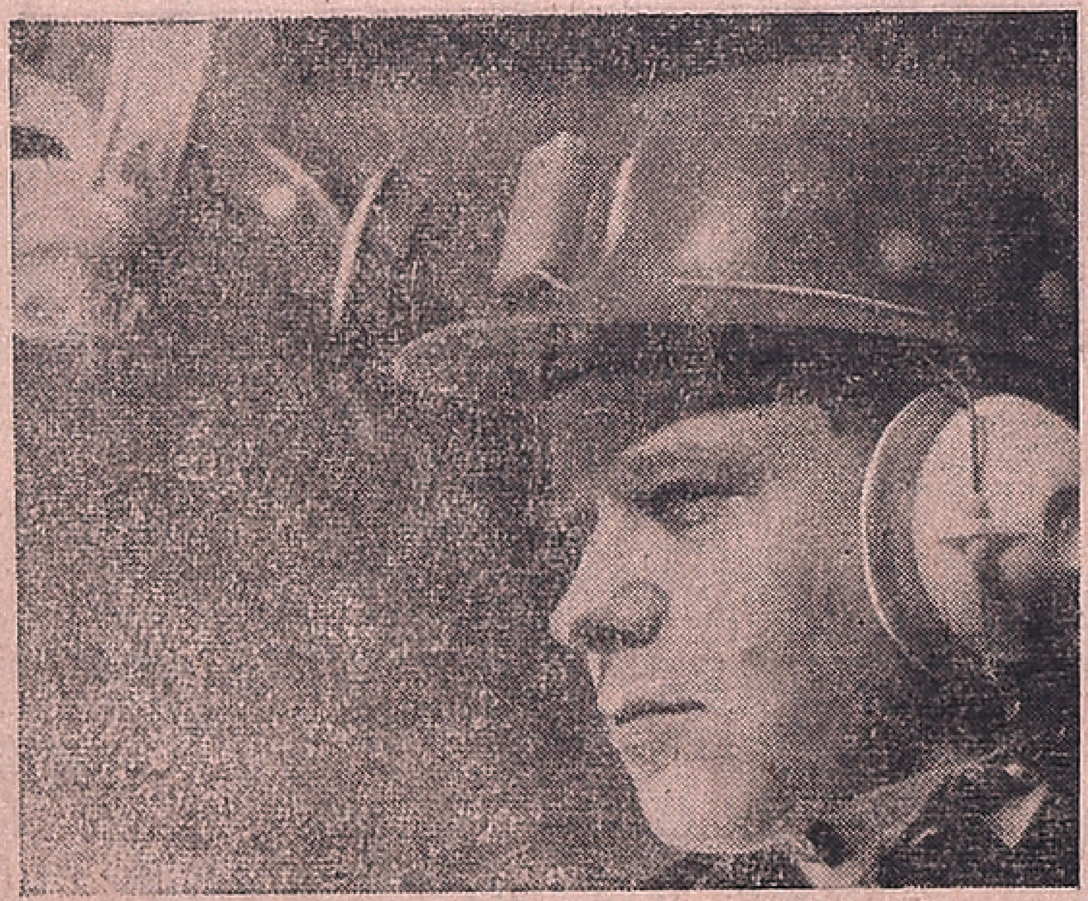


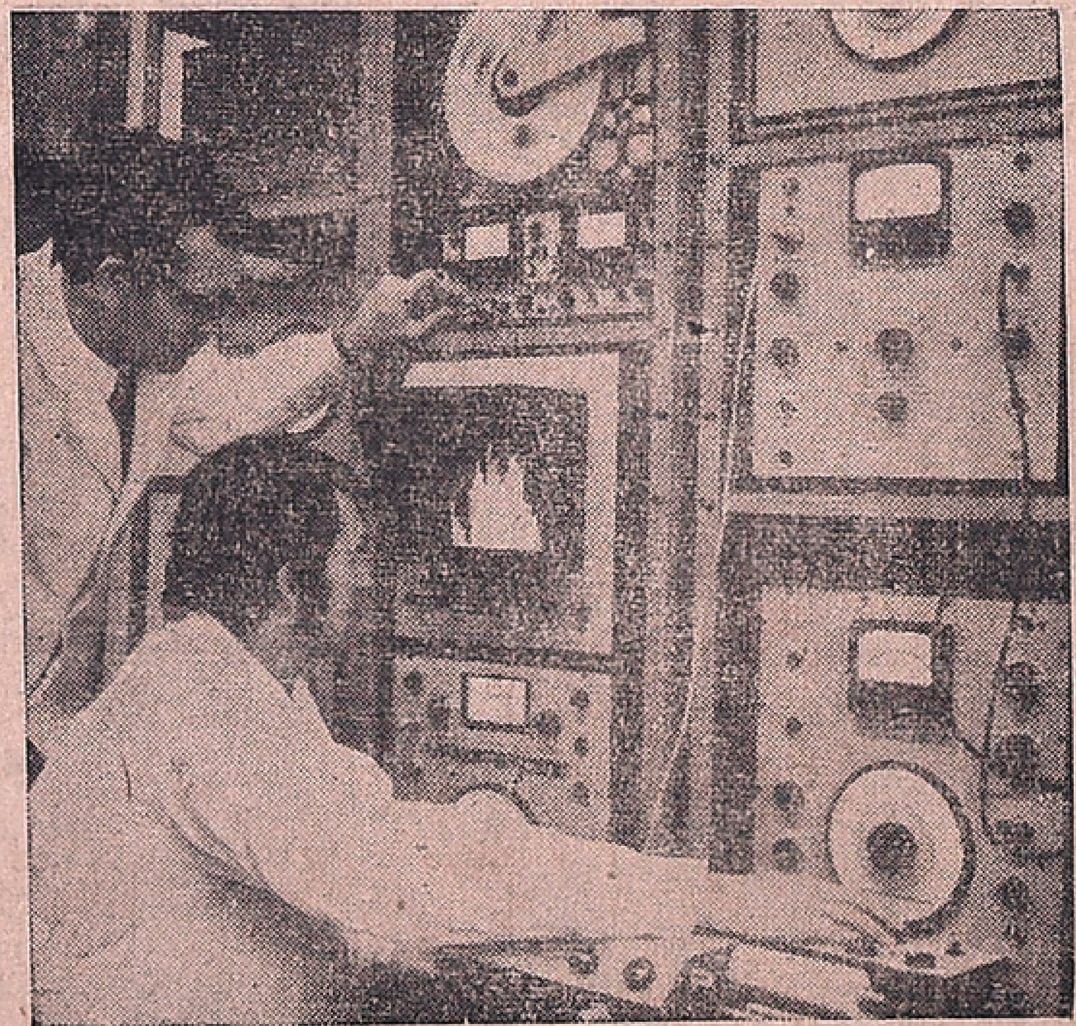
The Krasnaya Rosa silk mill in Moscow. The shuttle less looms installed there are not only highly productive, but are also almost noiseless.



New types of lamps are being tested at the Kharkov Institute of Labour Protection.



This is a helmet with a special noise-suppressing device intended for building-workers.



The influence of noise on the human organism and their permissible level are studied at the Moscow Institute of Labour Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Photo shows associates of the Institute working in the noise laboratory.

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EDUCATION IN 2001

By K. K. SHAH
Governor of Tamil Nadu

I am very happy that a seminar on 'Education in 2001' has been organised under the joint auspices of IIT, Madras, and the State Council of Educational Research and Training to undertake a study on Education as we step into the next century. It is really gratifying that the State Council which is engaged in discussing the latest trends and in guiding the teachers in the proper implementation of the revised curriculam, and the IIT, Madras which is developing expertise in taking the fruits of Science and Technology to the masses in rural area have joined hands to chalk out a path of education in the 21st century. This is how a great developing nation like ours should look forward. The occasion, therefore, is of momentous significance for our future.

THE SCOPE

Thiru Venkatasubramanian, when he spoke about the scope of this seminar said that this Seminar is different from conventional seminars with which we are familiar, and referred to the starting of a Rural Development centre. I consider this to be a healthy sign of action-oriented steps that this seminar proposes to suggest. Let me congratulate the organisers on their vision and determination.

"Education is such a huge undertaking, it has so radical an influence on man's destiny that it will be damaged if it is only considered in terms of structures logistical means and processes. The very substance of education its essential relationship to man and his development, its interaction with the environment as both product and factor of society must all be deeply scrutinised and extensively reconsidered"—says the UNESCO International Commission on the Development of Education (1971-72.). It is true that ultimately the development of a nation largely depends on education. The Commission has also pointed out "Education has the power to cultivate or stifle creativity." In a nascent democracy like ours, we cannot forget the productive and investment aspects of education. At the same time, we cannot also be oblivious of the social and cultural objectives of education suited to our conditions. Swami Vivekananda aptly pointed out "Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man." Hence the educational system in our country has to keep objectives of (1) utilising education as an instrument of economic and social change (2) of stimulating creative urge and (3) of preserving intact for posterity the values we have cherished through ages.

VITAL FACTOR

Education is the medium which transforms society. The educational programmes have an impact on economy and growth of a nation in the long run. This fact has been kept in view by our national planners. Economic development and educational advancement are inter-related. Our progress in all sectors depends on the quality and need-based educational programmes. Our future requirements must be known ahead for effective planning. Here comes the subject futurology to our help in forecasting the future scenario and to plan our strategies to achieve our goals and objectives.

Properly educated and trained man-power is the most vital factor in effecting the ultimate development of a nation, however sophisticated may be the machines and other materials Of course, man, machines and materials are the three important factors of any activity. But the role of the people is more important than other factors. That is why man-power planning, is often discussed among economists In man-power planning cost benefit analysis of education is difficult as the returns of education are not merely materialistic in nature. However, any attempt to assess the approximate return by a study of cost-benefit analysis, will go a long way in plaaing the man-power needs of the future. We shall eagerly await the views of the Education Finance Review Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, which is now working on the subject.

In planing for our future, we have to take into account the impact of the scientific and technological revolution. This aspect is very vividly dealt with by the Kothari Commission (1964-66). I am quoting the relevant portion from its report:

"It is almost certain that in the next decade or two we may see unravelling of the details of the genetic code, and with it a rapid progress in the cure of hereditary disease and eventually a partial control of the progress of man's evolution itself. Advances in molecular neurology and understanding of the process in the brain may provide new means of influencing and modifying man s mental state. Manned flights will be achieved not only to the moon, but possibly also toother planets...It is almost certain that within the next ten years communication satellites will be able to picture broadcasts to domestic TV-receivers anywhere in the world thus opening up revolutionary possibilities for education. Progress in computer technology is likely to revolutionise many aspects of man's life."

Their predictions have come true. Today, thanks to our own scientists and technologists, we have made it possible for our vast masses to enjoy the benefits of media like satellites and T. V. We are, however, wise in being aware of the limitation of the machine and bearing in mind what Gandhiji said "I am not aiming at eradication of all machinery but limitation. I am not against machinery as such but I am totally opposed to it when it masters us." The 20-point economic programme of our dynamic Prime Minister is a bold and revolutionary concept in democratic planning inasmuch as it is the harbinger of rural reconstruction and instrument of fighting poverty, by using the tools of science and techonlogy which have conveyed to the rural areaduring the last decade.

CRITICAL PERIOD

The world is passing through a critical period. Old values have disappeared. The search of new values has not found substitues, but has caused the drift of the world from its moral base. The more advanced countries are turning to them in search of material advancement based on the tremendous progress in science and technology. It is recognised that our values

(Contd. on page 10)

Only The Wise Say

I Love The Sunshine
That Drives Away The Darkness
I Love The Flowers Of Joy
To Grow In My Heart's Wilderness
I Love the sweet melodies of air
To soothe my weary mind
I love A spring of cool water
To water the pastures of my heart.
I Love to be in health and strength
To ward off my ills and pains
I love to be with loving hopes
To topple the world of woes
I love to be in the land of wisdom
To know the meaning of my life.
My Life then would show
The divine light that ever glow.

DR. E. GILBERT

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Anyway though for fear of death I may kill tigers, snakes, fleas, mosquitoes and the like, I ever pray for illumination that will shed all fear of death and thus refusing to take life know the better way, for:
Taught by the Power that pities me,
I learn to pity them.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY March. 14, 1976

RURAL CREDIT

The various steps taken by the Tamil Nadu Government to protect agricultural debtors have upset the rural economy to some extent.

The moratorium on repayment of debts as also interests has choked the familiar sources of rural credit.

Before introducing these curbs, the government ought to have made alternative arrangements to meet the needs of small farmers.

In this, the services of Land Development Banks which have a net work covering the entire state could be utilised with advantage.

Though misuse of funds loaned by the Land Development Banks has been reported, their performance, especially in Tamil Nadu, has won the appreciation of people who count. Their schemes especially for the utilisation of ground water are considered unique.

By streamlining their working, the LDBs can be made to play a vital role in implementing the 20 point programme of the Prime Minister.

There is urgent need for meeting the credit needs of the small people in rural parts.

Jumbo 'Vacuum Cleaner' Serves Bonn Suburb

Bonn (DaD) - Refuse disposal probleme have been solved at one fell swoop in the new Bonn suburb of Tannenbusch. Dustbins and dustmen on their rounds are a thing of the past and strikes by local authority staff will not leave residents high and dry under a volatile mountain of uncollected garbage.

Tannenbusch residents need go no further than the nearest street corner to the gaping maw of a pneumatic subterranean waste disposal system, the largest of its kind in the Federal Republic of Germany. Refuse is conveyed along twelve kilometres of tunnel to a depot where it is reduced to a third of its original volume by a hydraulic press and dumped in containers with a capacity of twenty cubic metres.

The system is hygienic, noiseless and non-smell. The only drawback, as yet, is that couseholders have to trudge to the street corner and to chop their garbage down to a size that will fit into the squat maws of the nearest shaft, which is specially designed to make it impossible for children to make an unfortunate choice of hideaway.

The tunnels along which refuse is swept at up to eighty kilometres an hour (50mph) are a mere fifty centimetres (20") in diameter. In new housing projects each building will be individually linked to the net work. So far 1,200 homes are served. A further 280 are shortly to follow and eventually the system will meet the needs of a community of 15,000.

The depot is located underneath an adventure playground in the suburben green zone and none of the system's 300 gaping maws are more than two kilometres distant. Air intake is soundproofed and bacteriologically purified before being pumped back in to the atmosphere. Bonn is to invest roughly fifteen million deutschmarks in the project.

'Self Service' at Hospital

Munich (DaD) - Health service expenditure is rocketing in the Federal Republic of Germany and, as elsewhere, cuts in hospital services may prove necessary if the trend continues. Insurance contributions are fighting a losing battle to foot the bill.

Hospitals are certainly up against it finacially, but the 300-bed hospital at Eggenfelden in Upper Bavaria has came up with a bright idea: self service for patients. Wages account for seventy per cent of hospital bills in the Federal Republic, so the saving could prove subtsantial.

Walking patients, usually between fifty and sixth per cent of the total at any given moment, are allowed to go the canteen themselves for meals, leaving nurses and other trained staff to cater for the bedridden, 'Walkers' are usually delighted to be able to relieve the boredom with a little self service.

Teeth pulled to Sound of Music

Munich (DaD) - Background music in the dentist's chair promises to make swift headway in the Federal Republic of Germany, where trials at a number of university hospitals have revealed that music diverts the patient's attention sufficiently to cut perceptibly the pain felt as teeth are pulled and the dentist's drill digs deep.

The background music has to be specially selected, however. High and low notes must be avoided if the sound is to have a soothing effect. Music distracts the patient and helps him or her to forget as far as possible the noise of the drill with its unpleasant associations for so many of us.

Special music systems are marketed for the dental practitioner. 'Cantata' cassettes can be played in the waiting room too.

"Nicest Waitress"

MUNICH (DaD): Diamond jubilees are quite a rarity, but Justine Dollmann from Unterhaching near Munich has just celebrated sixty years in the same profession — and she is still at it.

Justine, now 80, still enjoys being a waitress, a profession for which she trained back in the Kaiser's day.

She is still able to carry six Masskruge of beer, each holding a litre of foaming malt, hops and barley. They don't make 'em like this any more — sometimes Justine begins her duties as early as nine in the morning and is still serving some at midnight.

She reckons to be this country's oldest waitress still in active service, and it's service with a smile when Justine brings your beer.

Shortly before the Year of the Woman came to an end Justine was awarded the title "Nicest Waitress of 1975".

Said Justine: "I hope I can go on deserving this title in 1976!"

ON THE COVER

Born In The Saddle

"Born in the saddle"—this is how they described the harmony and elegance of Yelena Petushkova's horsemanship.

"No, far from being 'born in the saddle'," protested Yelena with a smile, "I knew nothing about horse-riding until the age of 16. Even when I took a fancy for this sport, and such a sport usually grips one completely, I never for a minute renounced my ambition of becoming a biochemist.

"The exact sciences were the main attraction when I was finishing my 10 year school, and many of my friends wanted to enter technical colleges. All those who enrolled at a biological faculty were considered failure because they had difficulty with methematics. Therefore my decision bewildered my friends, for I had won a gold medal at school.

'The theme of my dissertation during my last year at the university was devoted to the mechanism of enzyme effect. This is one of the most popular fields of molecular biology, being important both for agriculture and medicine.

"I prepared my dissertation in a short time—two years and four months—and am now continuing my research on my chosen theme."

And her sport, she devotes to it all the time available after her scientific work.

In horse-riding she has to compete with men. No odds are given to the 'fair sex" and it is not easy to get selected. Nevertheless, Yelena's performance is good not only in the dressage, but also in such difficult and dangerous events as the touch-and—out and the three—event, and is in variably included in the national team.

Her success in the dressage has earned her the titles of the national, world and Olympic champion.

Yelena Petushkova's working day follows a strict timetable, down to the last minute. From 7 a m. there is training with Papel (this is the name of Yelena's famous horse). At 9.30 she is already in the laboratory. Then follows meetings in her department, where Yelena holds the post of science secretary, lectures to students, and discourses at the Scientists' Club. Her colleagues admire her calm and collected manner and her ability to "find" time.

At home, she is called Lialla (this soft name strikingly becomes her) and is a loving wife and mother (she has a daughter who is two years old).

Picture shows Yelena Petushkova preforming before a huge audience.

The Search For Dental Vaccines

Tooth decay is a worldwide health problem, painfully familiar to all of us. Each year, in the United States alone, people spend approximately 2,000 million dollars to have the ravages of tooth decay repaired. But scientists are confident that before long, we will have a vaccine to prevent dental cavities which result in tooth decay.

At the U. S. National institute of Dental Research, one of the many components of the massive National Institutes of Health, Dr. William Bowen is in charge of the Caries Prevention and Research Branch. Caries is the medical name for tooth cavities. Dr. Bowen and his fellow scientists are engaged in an active effort to develop a vaccine that would prevent cavities.

Diet still remains one of the culprits but there are others, too, including a micro-organism.

"To have dental decay, first of all you must have a susceptible tooth. Then, you must have the right micro-organisms. And then, of course, the micro-organisms interact with various components of the diet," observes Dr. Bowen.

As far as the diet is concerned, the key question is not the amount of sugar consumed, but rather the frequency of sugar consumption.

For example, a child eating a bag full of candy in one sitting do_s much less damage to his teeth than he would by nibbling at the same amount of candy throughout the day.

The third factor in tooth decay is the presence of a micro-organism. Streptococcus mutans is the name of the culprit.

"The micro-organisms," says Dr. Bowen, "appear to like to grow on the surface of teeth; and as far as we can tell, they grow best on a solid place, such as a tooth surface. They also have the property of forming glue-like materials—called dextrans and levans—from common table sugar. This property enhances their ability to stick to the tooth surface. The third property they have is that they can from acid extremely rapidly from these sugar substrates (Substances), and the mixture of these micro-organisms on the tooth surface, imbedded in this glue-like material, in effect acts like an 'acid sponge' on the tooth surface," explains the U.S. scientist.

It is this acid, says Dr. Bowen, which steadily eats away at the enamel of the tooth surface until it burns a hole into the tooth, producing a cavity.

While vaccination aginst tooth decay looked reasonable in principle, there were also some seemingly good biological reasons why a vaccine might not be effective. For example, there was some doubt whether the body's immune system—responsible for producing antibodies that attack harmful invaders—could be triggered to respond every time the microorganisms occur on the teeth.

The scientists had to turn to monkeys to find an answer to their questions. They inoculated a small group of monkeys with a vaccine made from whole streptococcus mutans organisms. As with other vaccines, the hope was that the animal's 'immune system would indeed produce the required antibodies which would then be able to recognize and kill any of the streptococcus mutans organisms that might appear in the future.

"We then infected the animals with the same strain of streptococcus mutans which we had used to vaccinate them, and fed the animals on a diet rich in fermentable carbohydrate, all the components of which are normally purchased for human consumption. We housed the vaccinated animals with unvaccinated animals; and much to our surprise, we found that the animals which were vacceinated had substantially less decay than those animals which were not vaccinated. And furthermore, we observed that in the animals which were vaccinated and which did develop cavities, the size of the cavities was much smaller than the animals which were not vaccinated," observes Dr. Bowen.

The message from the experiment was clear: it is possible to vaccinate against dental decay. But, says Dr. Bowen, for a number of complex practical and medical reasons, a vaccine made from whole live streptococcus mutans cannot be used to immunize humans. Consequently, the next step was to determine which component of the micro-organisms was acting on the immune sys em, so that it will provide protection against tooth decay.

The scientists prepared two different forms of vaccine. The first made from an enzyme, a special chemical which plays role in converting sugar to the glue-like materials mentioned earlier, that enable the micro-organisms to stick to the tooth's surface. The second vaccine consisted just of the cell walls, from the streptococcus mutans. This was based on the assumption that there is some spcial component on the surface of the cell which also helps the micro-organisms to stick to the teeth.

The two vaccines were then administered to separate groups of monkeys and, again, the animals were given sugar-rich diets.

"At the end of approximately four years," says Dr. Bowen, "we observed that the animals which were vaccinated with the cell preparation, were virtually caries-free. In contrast, all of the animlas which were vaccinated using the enzyme preparation had a very severe attack of dental caries. Therefore we concluded that the enzyme preparation did not confer protection on the animals.

In addition to this painstaking job of identifying the right kind of vaccine, other issues also remain to be settled. One of them is to determine which is the best way to administer the vaccine. In the various monkey experiments, the researchers tried several methods. One was injection through the cheek into the tissue under the gum. Another was the more conventional injection into the arm. It turned out that injections through the cheek produced the greatest antibody response but, according to Dr. Bowen, the experimentation still continues.

Pioneers Of Transport — John Moore-Brabazon

In later years John Moor-Brabazon looked back on his ballooning days as some of the best in his life and great training for actual flying. As a Cambridge undergraduate he first went up with an enthusiastic but unskilled aeronaut who bungled their landing and they bumped along the ground for over a mile.

Moore-Brabazon, (1884-1964) already an experienced and successful racing driver, could not wait to go up again and on his second ascent found himself with another novice. Failing to let out their trailing rope fast enough, they started to come down too quickly and knocked the chimney pots off a house before rising again.

Discontented with the type of balloon then being made in England, Moore-Brabazon and his friend Charles Rolls (half of the famous automobile firm Rolls-Royce) got the Short brothers to study French techniques and then make them the first spherical balloon in England, which they called 'Venus".

When Moor-Brabazon married he and his wife Hilda often went up together in 'Venus". armed with their ABC Railways Guide so they could try to come down where there was a good connection home. They also entered races together run by the Aero Club, started in 1901 and then solely concerned with ballooning.

(Contd. on next page)

Alan Bean: Space Explorer

HOUSTON, Texas:—American Navy Captain Alan L. Bean has been out of this world twice.

The first time was in 1969 when he became the fourth man to walk on the moon. He was a crew member aboard Apollo-12, America's second lunar mission.

Then, in 1973, he went on a 59-day flight, orbiting the earth as commander of the second crew to inhabit the Skylab spacecraft. When he and fellow crew members returned to earth some 24.4 million miles (39 millon kilometres) later, they brought back thousands of photographs and miles of magnetic tape documenting earth resources.

Today, Captain Bean is more earth bound. Along with scientists and technicians of the National Aeronautics Space Administation (NASA) he is working at Houston's Johnson Space Center on the next big U. S. manned space programme-the Space Shuttle.

In early March, Captain Bean will visit Sri Lanka and India meeting scientists and officials there to discuss this new programme and other aspects of space exploration.

In an interview prior to his departure, Captain Bean explained how the shuttle will "revolutionize" space travel. The shuttle, unlike previous types of spacacraft, will be reusable space vehicle operated as a transportation system for a wide variety of missions.

"In our earlier programmes," Bean explained, 'we launched on top of a rocket and as each of these rockets ran out of fuel we just dropped them into the ocean. We ended up with spaceships in orbit but most of the hardware that put them there was gone forever."

The new type of vehicle, which should be ready for test flights in the atmosphere by 1977 and for orbit by 1979, is a 'hybrid'

"It's part spaceship, part airplane...it gets into orbit by using the rocket engines in its tail," Bean said.

"Then, when the mission is over, we bring the shuttle back and land it just like a regular airplane.

"In doing so, we can save nearly all the parts—the engines contral rockets—and will be able to use them over and over again." Thus, he added, the cost of space travel will be reduced considerably.

Another special feature of the shuttle, Bean said, is that a wide variety of scientific instruments and data-gathering devices can be carried in the seuttle's payload or cargo area. "Further," he said, 'we can put space stations (in the cargo area), fly them up and set them out in space. Then maybe we'll later bring up another module and connect it to the first. We'll build a whole little laboratory up there in space."

The shuttle requires only two people to fly it, leaving room for up to five passengers. The shuttle will be able to transport people of different skills—such as engineers, physicists, doctors—to perform experiments.

The shuttle, Captain Bean predicted, will become an international space venture, involving scientists and countries the world over.

"For example, India might say, 'We'd like to take a look at some of our land resources.' Then we'll say, Okay, why don't you come on shuttle with us, bring your scientific equipment and someone to operate it."

Earth observations of this sort —which are currently being conducted from unmanned satellites—can aid scientists in determining cropfields, detecting plant diseases or insect infestation and even in predicting total food available on a world-wide basis.

Earth observations also aid in chartography, locating land, water and mineral resources in hard-to-reach areas: determining the extent of water and air pollution; in monitoring earthquake fault lines; predicting the weather and in the study of oceanography.

"Often people think that the space programme consists of putting people on the moon or just putting men into orbit or maybe just building a plane that will take materials into space quickly," Bean said. "But it's all part of a big picture."

And if there is one thing in particular that the astronaut would like to emphasize during his trips abroav it isthat the benefits from space exploration have tangible benefits for the entire world. He cited the fact that many advences in health care have resulted from devices originally designed to monitos astronauts in space. In industry as well, new materials and improved manufacturing processes have resulted from space-oriented research. And improvements are being made

(Contd. on next page)

Mr. Lev Brooks Fredricks, Airport Corespondent of Indian Express presented his book. "Collection of Poems." to Aremrican Navy Captain Alan L. Bean.
Photo by—A. Arumugam

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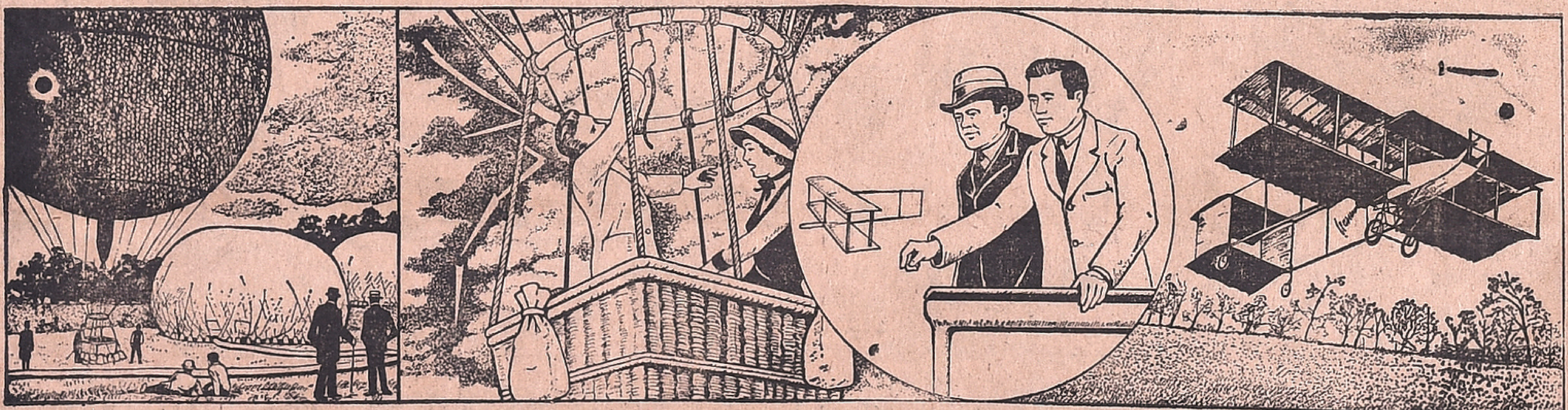
Pioneers Of Transport



Moore-Brabazon had joined the club two years after its foundation and as a committee member took an active part in organising its races. One was to prove very alarming. Some 15 inflated balloons were all lined up with a vast crowd waiting to see them off when heavy thunderclouds appeared in he sky.

Foolishly, all but one balloon went up, taking terrible risks as up and down currents of tremendous velocity accompany thunderstorms. With lightning cracking around them, Moore Brabazon managed to bring his balloon down in a field just in time, and when a crowd gathered they all sheltered under the "dead" balloon.

Building model gliders with Rolls was another of his interests. As balsa wood was not then available, their models were made of thin wood covered with tissue paper. In order to get the flattest gliding angle possible they needed very still air and would launch their gliders from the boxes at the Albert Hall.

Early experiments with aeroplanes soon consumed his time. After building his first machine with the Short Brothers' help in 1908 he decided to carry on in Paris with Voisin machines He found he could get a flight of about 100 yards by using only half a gallon of petrol and removing his coat and shoes.

From previous page

in educational techniques and in the transmission of information via communications satellites.

The 44-year-old Texan was first selected by NASA as an astronaut in October 1963. He served as a backup command pilot for the second manned Appollo flight-Apollo—8.

As a lunar module pilot on Apollo—12 the second lunar landing, Bean and his fellow crew member brought their module to safe touchdown in the moon's "Ocean of Storms," after a flight of some 250,000 miles.

They explored the lunar surface on foot for a distance of about a mile (move tham a km) and deployed several lunar surface experiments. installing the first nuclear power denerator station on the moon. These long-term scientific experiments continue to send information of the moon to earth to this day.

As commander of the Skylab mission, Bean and his two-man crew returned to earth with 77,600 frames of film from instrments recording the sun's activity. They also acquired 16 000 photographs and 18 miles of magnetic tape recordings of earth observations. In addition, the crew completed 33 medical experiments.

Bean received a bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering from the University of Texas in 1955. He was a member of the Navy's reserve officers training corps during his university days and was comissioned upon graduation. After completing his flight training, he was assigned for four years to an attack squadron at the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Florida.

He attended the navy test pilot school in Patuxent, Maryland. Upon graduation, he was assigned as a test pilot to the Naval Air Test Center in Patuxent, where he flew all types of naval aircraft to evaluate their suitability for navy use.

Captain Bean has received numerous honours and awards, including distinguished service medals from both the Navy and NASA.

First Aid Before The Doctor Arrives

By Dr. N. LEBEDEVA

A baby falling out of its pram, an elderly person stumbling and falling—these and many other accidents can bring about head injuries. Of course, not all injuries of the head result in serious complications. More often there is a small hematoma (bruise) in the surface tissues of the head. Such a bruise will cause pain for a couple of days and disappear in a week. A cold coin or a wet handkerchief put on the bruise is all the treatment required in such cases.

SERIOUS INJURIES

Serious injuries, however, may have such serious complications as concussion and contusion of the brain, fracture of skull and haemorrhage. Contusion of head is particularly dangerous for people suffering from cardio-vascular diseases such as hypertension, for instance. The seriousness of the complications in such cases sometimes does not correspond to the degree of the injury.

What aid should be given during craniocerebral injuries? If the person has not lost consciousness, there is no cause for anxiety. The mild headache will disappear soon and all will be well. However, sometimes nausea and vomiting take place seven or ten hours later. Then one must call a doctor.

Don't forget to examine the patient's head carefully and see whether there is no discharge of blood from the nose and the ears. These symptoms may testify to a serious injury of the bones at the basis of the cranium. If that is the case, one should not allow the patient to get up and undergo any sharp movements, particularly of the head. A first-aid ambulance must be called at once.

STAY IN BED

If there are no serious symptoms, the patient must be put to bed and covered with a warm blanket, something cold must be placed on his head, and he should be given some sweet tea or coffee. In such cases the doctor usually tells the patient to stay in bed for several days in order to prevent the development of complications.

When there are disorders of espiration and cardiac activity, as well as loss of consciousness for a long time, a doctor should be called at once. Before he arrives the patient must be placed in a horizontal position, his shirt and other clothes should be unbuttoned at the neck and chest while mucus and vomit cleared from his nose and mouth with a handkerchief. He must be immediately given artificial respiration and closed massage of the heart.

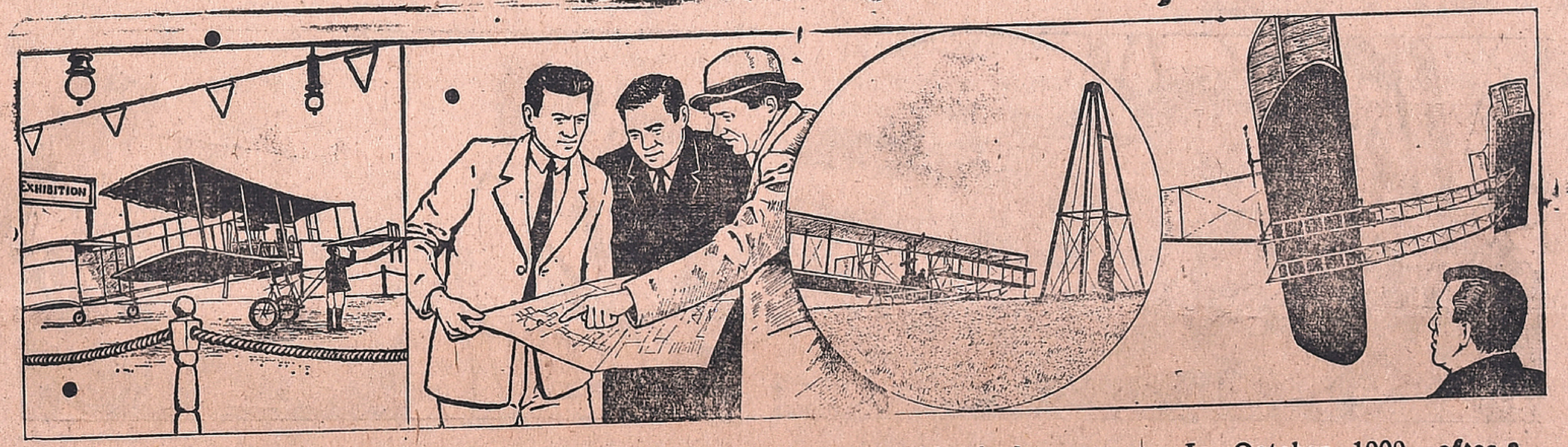
HEAD INJURIES

In elderly people even the slightest head injury may have very unpleasant consequences. After feeling fairly well for several days they can again have headaches, vertigo and nausea; a person become esither inert, or, on the contrary, too restive. One should listen very attentively to the complaints of such patients, watch their speech, see whether there have not developed such symptoms as numbness in hands and armes, or distortion of face which point to intracranial haemorrhage. If that is the case, one must call a doctor at once.

During head injuries (particularly in elderly people) the so-called middle minengeal artery may break, and the blood flowing from it into the cranial cavity gradually form a hematoma. The surgical removal of such a hematoma, if only it is done in time, will save the patient's life. That is why it is so important to observe a person's condition after a craniocerebral injury. Cases are known when two months and more pass between a head injury and the formation of a hematoma.

"Soviet Land"

John Moore-Brabazon



When the first Aero show was held at Olympia, London in 1908 Moore-Brabazon brought his current machine, "The Bird of Passage" over from France, the only machine in the exhibition which had actually left the ground. The show aroused great interest and the *Daily Mail* offered a £1000 prize for the first all-British machine that could fly a mile.

Moore-Brabazon was determined to win it and the short Brothers agreed to build his all British machine, Short No. 2. This was no easy task as there was no British magneto at this time, nor had anyone in Britain ever made a turnbuckle or a wooden propeller, but at last construction got underway.

The machine had no under carriage with wheels, only skids, and was launched from a rail at the foot of a pylon by means of a pulley with a half-ton weight attached to the rope. The rail had to be set pointing directly into the wind, and if the wind changed it had to be re-set.

In October 1909, after a fortnight waiting for the dawn and hoping for the almost still air essential for flying at the time, conditions were right. With the *Daily Mail* observer standing by, Moore-Brabazon in the Short No. 2 shot off the rail, and although never more than about 20 feet high completed the circular mile.

(Contd. on next page)

Film Clubs Have A Vital Role

BY A. H. VENKATESWARAN

Interviewed for the "Eve's Weekly' some time ago, Rajesh Khanna admitted, "The film is the main source of entertainment for the masses of India and we have necessarily to cater to the masses." While this perhaps explains the state of our films today to some extent, what Nutan said once is equally correct. She compared the film-viewing public to a cook and remarked, "Given all good ingredients, a bad cook would turn out a horrible dish while a good cook with only average material might prepare a very tasty food."

It used to be fashion to blame the poor standard of our films on the commercial production of pictures. Talking of films in Hindi, there have been fewer releases in 1975 than in the year before. It is also a fact that there have been more "low budget films" during this period. But has the standard in our films improved? With very few exceptions—perhaps a "Sholay" or a 'Pratigna"-most of our parallel cinema went in all directions without any professed aim. What is more pitiable is the fact that many of these almost good films even accepted the 'formula" of the commercial pot-boilers! Basu Bhattacharya's "Tumhara Kallu", Shyam Benegal's "Nishant" and H. K. Varma's "Kadambari", etc. have not been exceptions.

So, the question now is: what else can be done to better the standards of our productions? That is, accepting that the film has a function other than merely entertaining the audience. We cannot supply any ready-made answer to this question; and any answer can be given only if we realise that there are two aspects to the film industry which have nothing to do with the educational or civilizing function of the film. One is that no producer would like to allow his money to go down the dra n and bring out an art film. The other is that an average audience does not go to the theatre to be educated and civilized.

There is also this fact that an art film caters only to those who can appreciate it. And the majority of our audience do not know how to appreciate an art film. Therefore, I feel that any attempt to raise the standards of our films must start with a training of our public in art appreciation. Simultaneously our producers could be convinced to progressively introduce artistic ingredients into their films.

How could this education be started? The best thing perhaps would be to establish and effectively run—as many film clubs and discussion forums as possible. Each group should consist of producers, artistes and viewers sitting togeher after a show and analytically criticising and evaluating the film. So that such discussions would be meaningful, each group has to be as small as economically viable. Film distributors, actors, producers, etc. should come forward and establish such clubs. Merely getting famous foreign films for screening as is done by many of our present film clubs won't be enough.

Various film financing bodies also can help by inviting more and more amateur organizations to make good films. It would also be a good idea to get the help of our literary organizations and art forums and transcreate works of outstanding merit in Indian languages on the silver screen. This perhaps is being done now-a-days more than ever before; but these do not get to the public as much as they should because the financial involvements are not in favour of our theatres running them for long periods. Shouldn't our Ministry of Education and Culture and its myriads of subsidiary bodies come forward to make this possible? On the part of our older artistes, it should become obligatory for a few of them to move to the production side thus enabling newer and talented artistes to come forward.

There is one thing that should, however, not be done. The present tendency to import foreign films into the local scene is often more detrimental to the development of our films. Even within India the tendency to import foreign talent into regional cinema is not good. The film is the expression of a specific culture and this expression is possible to the fullest extent only by one who is steeped in that particular culture. Thus for a Hindi actor to act in a Malayalam film and bring out the cultural facets that are particular to that scene would be almost impossible.

Once we take steps towards this kind of rejuvenation of our film, there is nothing that can stop the phenomenal development of our films.

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INSPIRATION !

History was the subject which the class was studying. The teacher asked: "Now, can any of you tell me who Joan of Arc was?'

Profound silence. Then a hand went up and a small boy shouted gleefully: "Please, teacher. Noah's wife."

From previous page

Pioneers Of Transport

John Moore-Brabazon

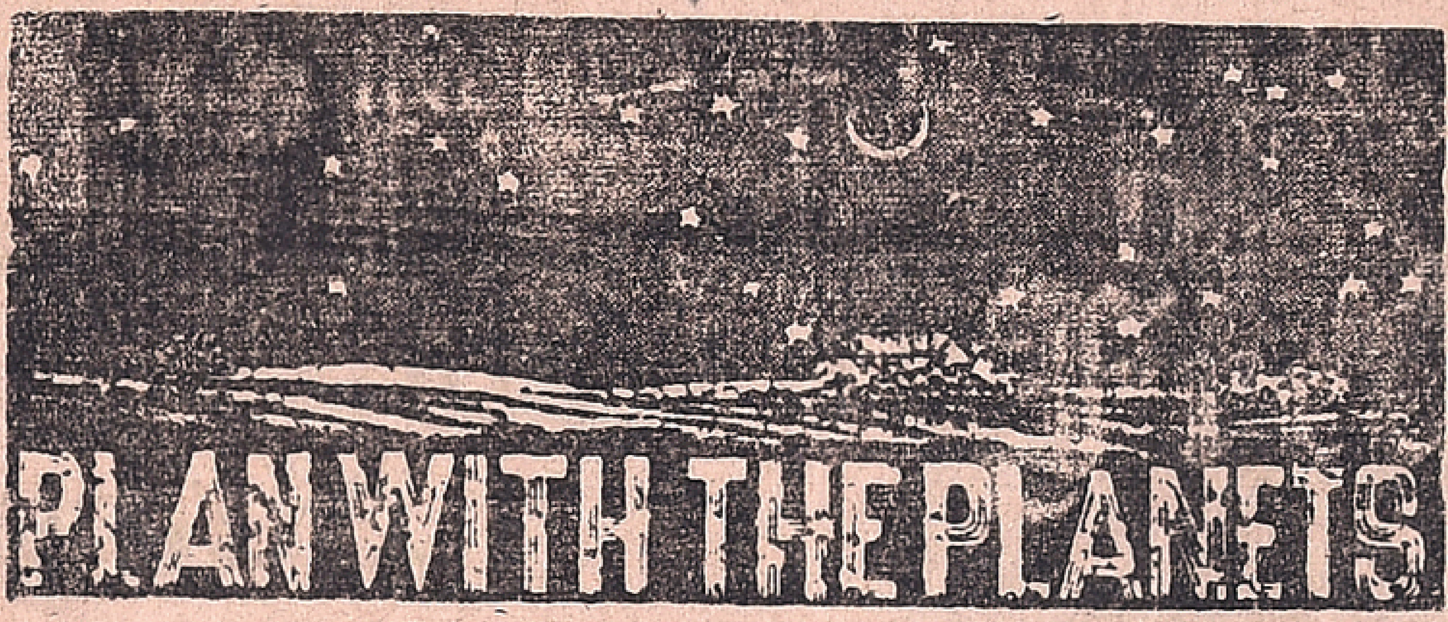
With the *Daily Mail* prize in hand, Moore-Brabazon went on to win the British Empire Machine Cup in 1910 for the longest flight in an English machine. He had done about 18 miles and all was going well when he heard a violent clanking from the engine, the power stopped and the nose shot violently upward.

The crank shaft had burst through the crank-case but he was able to bring the nose down, glide towards the ground and make a forced landing. The skids had been so well made that no great harm was done.

When the Royal Aero Club started issuing flying certificates in 1910, Moore-Brabazon, who had already passed all the required tests several years before, was automatically given Pilot Certificate No. 1. Shortly afterwards he was disillusioned with avitation altogether by the tragic death of his friend Charles Rolls in a flying accident.

It was only after the outbreak of World War 1 that he started flying again. he then joined the Royal Flying Corps. As an experienced photographer he foresaw the future of aerial photography and by setting up a Photographic Unit in his squadron became a pioneer in its development.

(END)



For The Week 14th March To 20th March 1976

MESHA

FINANCIAL position will improve. Minor speculative gains are also indictated. Favourable period to start new ventures. You will be under taking a journey in the near future. Legal matters should be handled carefully to avoid complications later. Property and building matters require attention. Favourable days 16th and 17th.

★

RISHABA

FAVOURABLE period to start new ventures. Property and building matters could be finalised now. Financial matters should be handled with care to avoid complications. Regarding children some minor problems are indicated. Family matters also require attention. Avoid speculations. Favourable days 18th and 19th.

★

MITHUNA

FAMILY matters require attention. Unexpected changes in business matters are indicated. Partnership matters should be handled carefully. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Avoid speculations. Minor health problems are indicated. Favourable days 14th and 15th.

★

KATAKA

YOU are slowly solving the problems. Still, the period is not favourable. Family matters will be satisfactory. Business matters should be handled with care. Avoid friction with associates. Property matters require attention. Should not undertake journeys. Favourable days 15th and 16th.

★

SIMHA

FINANCIAL problems are indicated. Unless you start planning for your future, you will be complicating the condition still further. You cannot expect much help from your family members. Favourable partnership deals could be finalised. Avoid speculations. Also avoid journeys. Favourable days 17th and 18th.

★

KANYA

FAMILY matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Health needs attention. You may have to face problems regarding partnership deals. Some will be forced to withdraw from partnership deals. Some speculative gains are indicated. Avoid journeys unless necessary. Favourable days 19th and 20th.

THULA

FAVOURABLE period. Financial position will improve. You will find more time for relaxation. If you are thinking to go to foreign countries, start planning now. Also try to finalise new business schemes now. Speculative gains are indicated. Fovourable days 14th and 15th.

★

VRISCHIKA

WORK and responsibility will increase. But financial gains are indicated. Problems relating to children will subside. Property matters require attention. Matters connected with Government could be settled now. Health needs attention. Favourable days 16th and 17th.

★

THANHUS

YOU should be careful in all your dealings. You will have to face much opposition and rivalry. Important matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. You cannot expect much help from your family members. Wait for some time. Favourable days 18th and 19th.

★

MAKARA

MILDLY favourable period. Financial position will improve. Family matters could be settled favourably. You may be buying new clothes and ornaments. If you are thinking of building a house, start planning now. Unexpected changes are indicated and you should be careful to avoid complications. Favourable days 19th and 20th.

★

KUMBA

YOU will have to face much opposition and rivalry. You should handle important matters carefully to avoid complications. Family members will not be cooperative. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Avoid journeys unless necessary. Avoid speculation. Should be prepared for unexpected changes on 16th and 17th.

★

MEENA

AVOID friction with associates. Legal matters should be handled carefully. Health requires attention. Financial position will improve. You should handle property matters with care to avoid complications. Problems relating to children will cause anxiety. Avoid speculations. Also avoid journeys. Be prepared for unexpected developments on 18th and 19th.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

LITTLE SINNER !

The young priest, on his way to hear confessions, could scarcely believe what he saw. Jimmy a twelve-year-old parishioner usually a well-behaved youngster was behaving more like the terror of the neighbourhood. As he wove in and out among the L pillars he spilled apples from a peddlar's cart, ran pell mell into an old woman carrying bundles and pulled a little girl's pigtails.

The priest waited for the boy at the door and Jim ran up with an apology.

"Excuse me. Father, for being late," he panted. "I was a little short of material for confession."

* * *

STOP HIM !

The after-dinner speaker had talked for fifteen minutes.

"After partaking of such a meal," he continued. "I feel that if I had eaten any more I would be unable to talk."

From the far end of the table came an order to a waiter: "Give him a sandwich."

* * *

BAD COMPOSITION !

A doctor received a note which read as follows: "Please call and see my husband. It's his head. He's had it off and on all day today and yesterdry and today he's sitting with it in his hands between his knees."

* * *

AFTER THOUGHT

"Enclosed find cheque to settle acc't referred to in your letter of the 10th inst. Thanking you for past favours, I remain, Yours truly.

"P.S.—This is the kind of a letter I would write to you if I had the money."

* * *

DEMONSTRATIONS

The belligerant prosecutor was almost insulting as he questioned the young pugilist on trial for assault on the battery. And under the verbal onslaught, the fighter finally admitted he'd given the plaintiff "a little push."

"A little push, eh?" repeated the prosecutor, as he hit upon an idea that would certainly incriminate the boxer. "Show me exactly what you did."

"Y' mean," asked the pug, "that you want me to show you just how hard I pushed him?"

"That's right," nodded the prosecutor.

The fighter's eyes gleamed. He leaped from his chair and landed against the prosecutor with all his force, knocking the prosecutor cold. "Gentlemen", said the fighter, turning to the jury with a bland smile, "about onetenth that hard!"

* * *

NO BOAST !

Tommy was showing off his new bicycle. He went up the road, and on coming back shouted to his mother: "Look Mum—no hands."

"Oh, be careful, Tommy!" said his mother, "You'll hurt yourself!"

Tommy laughed and cycled up the road again. When he next appeared he called out: "Look Mum—no feet!"

"Oh, be careful, Tommy!" repeated his mother. "You'll hurt yourself!"

Again Tommy went off up the road, and it was some time before he reappeared. When he did however, he called out, not quite so cheerfully: "Look, Mum—no teeth!"

* * *

ENGAGED OTHERWISE

The prize excuse was introduced during the trial of a man charged with wife-beating. A neighbour present during the assault was called as a witness for the prosecution. He described the blows in detail and the wife's helplessness.

In atsonishment the judge turned to the witness and asked: "Do you mean the court to understand that you stood by and saw this man strike the poor woman again and again?"

"Yes, I saw it all."

"And you made no effort to interfere?"

"I couldn't. I was filling my pipe."

* * *

DARED !

Angus and his wife, Maggie, had emigrated to America. Now on the threshold of the magic land, they waited while a clerk examined their passports. The picture on Angus's passport looked true to life, but between Maggie and her photograph, there seemed to be little or no resemblance.

The clerk stared first at the picture, and then at Maggie. He shook his head doubtfully.

"Mr. Mc Tavish," he announced, "your own passport seems to be in order, but your wife's—I don't know. Can you prove this woman is your wife?"

Sandy McTavish bent a discerning eye about his frowning beetlebrowed mate.

"Ma bonnie lad," he rejoiced, "if ye can prove she isn't, Aa'll gie ye ten poonds!"

From Page 3

EDUCATION IN 2001

have stood the test of time and have proved to be of lasting worth even in the light of the modern scientific and technological tests. Therefore, our educational system should also aim at developing healthy attitudes and values for the benefit of generations to come.

The phenomenal growth of population with its connected ill effects calls for the attention of the world for effective strategies to be adopted to arrest the growth rate. It has been estimated that during the first United Nation's Development Decade, the world's total school age population (5 to 19 years) increased from 995 million to 1150 million or by 20 per cent. During the same period the population increased by 17 percent. from 3000 million to almost 3500 million. These statistics must warn us that till effective measures are adopted to check the explosion, we must devise ways and means to meet the compulsion of pupil explosion. Today's rapidly growing demand for learning throughout the world calls for radical economic, social and educational innovations. The pupil explosion will be one of the highest in India. For example the number of children in the age-group 6-14 in India will be 200 million in 2001 AD as against the 117 million in 1971. There is, therefore, an immediate need to plan for the provision of teachers, buildings materials etc. to cope up with the expansion. All these details will be presented to you by experts in the field. I am sure this Seminar will succeed in providing guidelines to the planners and the common man alike. While considering quantity, I am sure, the Seminar will care to preserve quality.

The detailed programme of the Seminar covers not only all disciplines and all levels of general education, but legal education, agricultural education, medical education, teacher education, journalistic education, commerce education, population education, management education and technical education. We have to remember that the present formal system of education is not adequate and immediate steps have to be taken to resort to nonformal and continuing education. I am glad this is also part of the discussions. It is also gratifying that you have not omitted Curriculum Planning, Research and Development which are the corner stones of structuring the educational edifice. You will also discuss students' welfare and discipline which is the most vital aspect of education I am particularly glad you have also included costs and quality control.

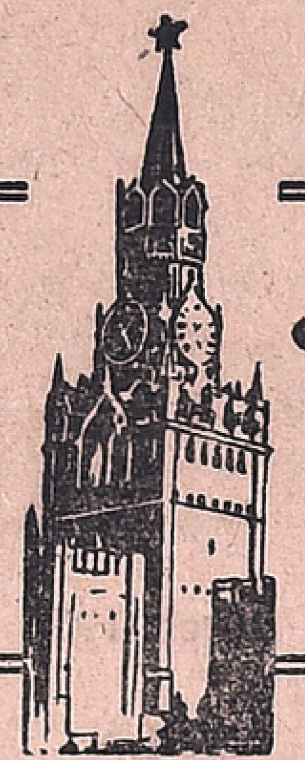
National integration is the foundation on which the superstructure of Education needs should be built. It is by education that we have to bring home to the people the value of democracy, as a mode of living, and the need to rise above the divisive tendencies born out of difference of caste, community, language or religion A country, which is split up into narrow domestic compartments and whose thought is channalised into the muddy streams of regionalism or linguistic chauvinism cannot progress. History has taught us this costly lesson.

Education should always be a cementing or unifying force. It can never be a force to divide and separate. The role of the teacher today or even in 2001, is ih same, and that is, to unify and integrate. The teacher should create world citizens It is on his farsightedness that real progress depends. He has to be the friend, philosopher and guide to the younger generation. The character and conduct of the youth should lead to the enquiry "who was your teacher?" We must also provide the right atmosphere in educational institutions to enable the youth to learn the art of collective life and develop collective wisdom in order to make a collective approach to our common problems.

At present more than 70 per cent of rural population depends on agriculture If we want to raise their standard of living, we should plan for agro-industrial base so that not more than 30 per cent of rural population is dependent on agriculture. Our educational pattern needs re-orientation. It should be job-oriented. Self-employment on a massive scale is the only answer to galloping unemployment. Gandhiji was a great economist. When he pleaded for rural reconstruction and planning at a rural level, he was cost conscious. He advocated industries being taken to sources of raw material. It is always cheaper to transport finished goods than to transport raw material. It is cheaper to prevent exodus and to take advantage of facilities already existing. What we spend on slum clearance, water supply, sanitation, roads, transport, etc. to rehabilitate those who migrate to urban area would provide enough capital for industrialisation of rural India. Hence the pattern of education which we wish to evolve in 2001 should aim at preventing the exodus from the rural to urban area and in developing a selfcontained perfect Gramraj.

Mahatma Gandhi in his inimitable wisdom has advised to start planning at village level. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru struggled hard to lay the basis of infra-structure. Our illustrious Prime Minister completed the infra-structure for rural reconstruction and then formulated 20-point programme as harbinger of rural reconstruction and an effective instrument of fighting poverty. Rural area must be made attractive for younger generation. Modern technology has to be taken to rural area. Problems of pollution can be fought only by developing rural India. Provision of essential commodities, text books and stationery at cheaper prices is envisaged in 20-point programme to facilitate growth of literacy in rural area. The concept of apprenticeship schemes can effectively fight unemployment by promoting self-employment and by increasing technical know-how.

Science and technology have reached a stage of deeper insight into marvels of nature. Concept of hereditary has become a reality. Scientists have succeeded in fighting hereditary handicaps. They are about to capture the art of releasing unlimited sources of mental powers. The younger generation will have to be prepared to develop the ability to cope up with these vast opportunities and to live with them. These tremendous forces let loose by science may promote the brute in us and destroy the sources of love and understanding. The developed world is wise enough to look to India for guidance and lead. Our cultural heritage and our philosophical outlook are the only saviours from the holocaust which otherwise is inevitable. We had reached the pinnacle of scientific excellence. We had realised its beneficial as well as baneful impact and provided healthier safeguards. Let us preserve this heritage and take maximum advantage of developing science and technology by planning for 2001.



Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

DO PARTY MEMBERS ENJOY SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN THE USSR

Very often visitors from Western countries tothe Soviet Union ask whether the members of the Communist Party of the USSR enjoy special privileges that others do not. This point was clarified beyond doubt by Georgi Albov, a Moscow District Committee Party Secretary.

"When some one joins the party", he explained, "he or she takes on a lot of extra obligations. He pledges himself to take an active part in the life of the community, to work better than others and to set an example.

Is a cammunist more likely to be promoted than a non-party person? Albov categorical in allaying such impressions. He quoted the concrete example of the promotion in the office of the famous newspaper IZVESTIA which happens to be printed in Georgi Albov's district. 72 of its workers joined the Party last year. 18 of them gained promotions. But so did another 13 IZVESTIA workers who do not belong to the Party.

"There are a number of good communists who never seek advancement", said Albov and quoted the example of Raisa Lifanova who has been a member of the Party for many years and who has been working at the Central Telegraph Office for more than 20 years. She knows and enjoys her job and has passed on her skills to many other workers. Her excellent work there has won her the highest government distinction, the title of the Hero of Socialist Labour. But she still works as an ordinary telegraphist.

Another frequent question by Westerners is whether there is any distinction between communists and others in government and local authority employ.

Albov said that the local council in his district was made up of 280 councillors, and out of this 132 were non-members of the Party. All of them enjoy precisely the same rights when it comes to debate or taking decisions.

What about the trade unions?

The biggest local factory is a confectionary works. The Union branch committee there has 17 members, nine of them non-party.

There some 200 trade unionists at the factory who take an active part in union work of whom only 79 are party members. These figures are typical of most factories.

Do Communists get any material benefits?

"None at all", said Albov. What a worker earns depends entirely on his qualifications and his work. A party card in his pocket has absolutely nothing to do with it.

★

From page 2

tion, get free milk and vitamins and have longer holidays.

The Likhachev auto plant makes use of the most advanced systems of ventilation and air conditioning and powerful cleaning filters. The enterprise has brought equipment for hydrotherapy rooms to prevent and treat so-called vibration diseases.

In the forge and press shop they installed a new system of press control. developed by plant specialists; thanks to it, there are now no industrial accidents at all. Such innovations are being actively adopted at all enterprises in the country. As a result, the Soviet Union now has the lowest industrial accident rate.

A man is known to work better and with greater efficiency if he has a convenient work place, and if nothing distracts or irritates him. Both the management and the worker are interested in it. Many enterprises maintain full-fledged departments of architects, which in addition to designing new buildings and sturctures also concern themselves with interior decoration of production premises and introduction of industrial design innovations.

The managements now also deal with the work to improve the look of factory premises. The notion "garden works" is no longer an exaggeration: the shops of the Moscow "Caliber' plant, the Odessa "Avtogenmash" (Ukraine), the Minsk tractor works and hundreds of others have large gardens around them.

Trees, lawns and flower-beds are becoming inalienable parts of a modern industrial complex, Greenery not only pleases the eye, but purifies the air and acts as a dust-catcher. Pmihoto shows the yard of Minsk tractor works (Byelorussian SSR).

★

Shri Gouree Shankar Sthapatiar

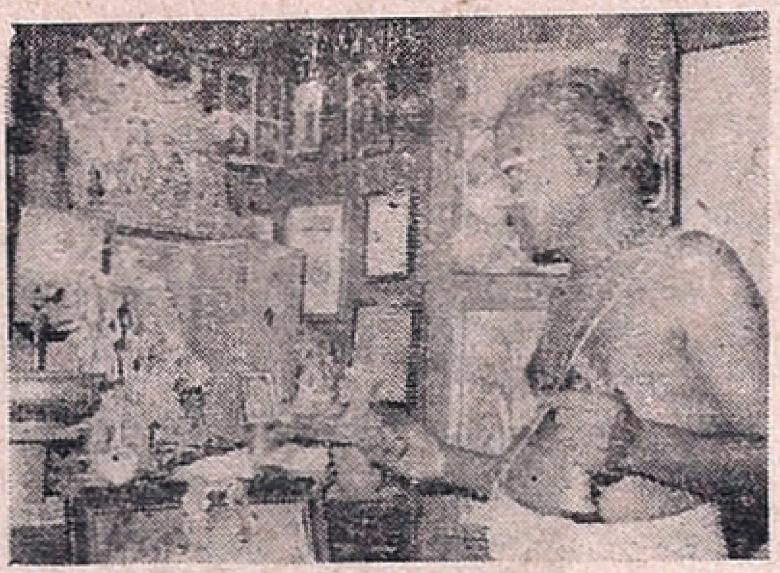
Gowree Shanker Sthapatiar

Shri Gowree Shanker Sthapatiar was making a wax original when we called on him recently. He was all smiles to greet us and he spared no pains to explain things which included his deep involvement in this great art. No propensity could there be however to exaggerate in any manner; because the art of sculpture is such that to make a profane man very much 'becoming if not altogether God-fearing. And a thought may however follow there whether one is forbidden to touch the sculpture, which represents a deity in particular, the reason all being attributable to its serenity and sanctity. And at the same time the sculptor is such a man to have a strong bent of mind worthy enough of deep veneration and he would remain there forever beyond all evaluation!

Every physical activity has mental values and every cultural activity has social implications I read in a good book on recreations; and when one studies a field there is anatomy and the activities of the professional leaders are also seen there.

It is said of Serpent 'Sesha' that he forms a canopy over Lord Vishnu with his mighty heads. And in the Sthapatiar's house I was awe struck when I saw Sree Renganatha in his recumbent posture. This presumable action of the Lord is that He re engenders the whole world as I have read in a book on Sculptures. Further, replete with all the sculptural delicacy is that volute Sesha, his charming heads magnificently reared up in a striking manner. Once the development has preceded far enough a new intensity or a new accentuation will be found and there can also be an articulation present in the sculpture.

The details of Makutam, Pushanam and Vasthiram are delicate and they do, enchant us to pause a while to contemplate resolutely whether we could sit and meditate there! The perfect interplay found in the mastery of such Arts is also very much convincing and admirable.



Worship : His routine

Hanging there on one of the walls of the main hall is the photo of Lord Siva, dancing the 'Tandava'. The dimensional sculpture found in a photo is exquisitely marvellous and looks fine And this statement goes hand in hand with the utterances of the Sthapatiar when he called the Lord Siva by His name 'Sadasivam' with all profound cadence and the musical score (Vedic). The other photos that adorn the walls are of Sree Vinayaka and Sree Saraswati. Also a script written by Sree Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Peetam, in praise of the Sthapatiar and conferring a title is found there.

Further in a booklet titled 'The Temple in India' our Sthapatiar has stated that there are 32 branches of Silpa Sastra and perhaps to multiply it by two we could get the symbolic and significant (Sixty Four) The Sthapatiar's Sixty Fourth Bitrth Day too was celebrated in a fitting manner in the presence of a distinguished gathering by the middle of 1975, and Door number of his residence being also 64 Sthapatiar has narrated in that booklet the qualities of Panchaloka (five metals) as to be of some interest even to laymen. And there are said to be some idols done by him for a temple at Chintadripet, Madras and for another temple for Sree Parthasarathi Swami at Triplicane, Madras.

He has a great reputation in the fields of Astrology, Astronomy and Music. He has been published in the monthly Astrological Journal 'Poyya Mozhi' and in the Indian Review of August 1972.

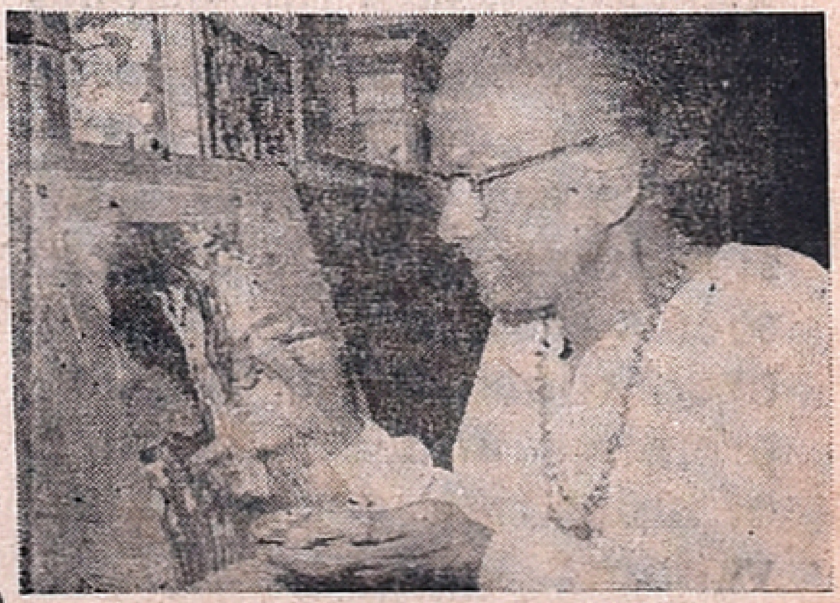
Ambassadors and Scholars in High Offices have appreciated him and admired him.

—K. Sadaivam.

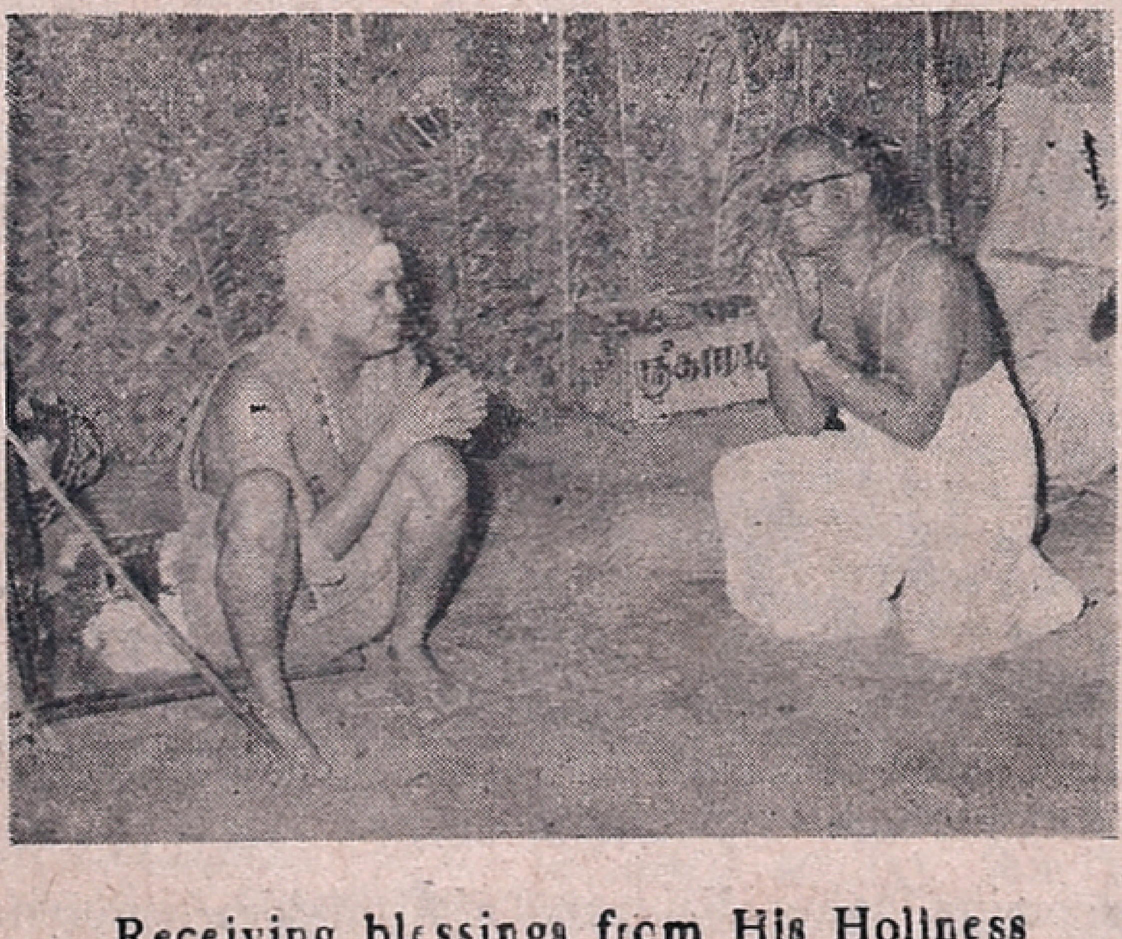
At work

A musical rendering

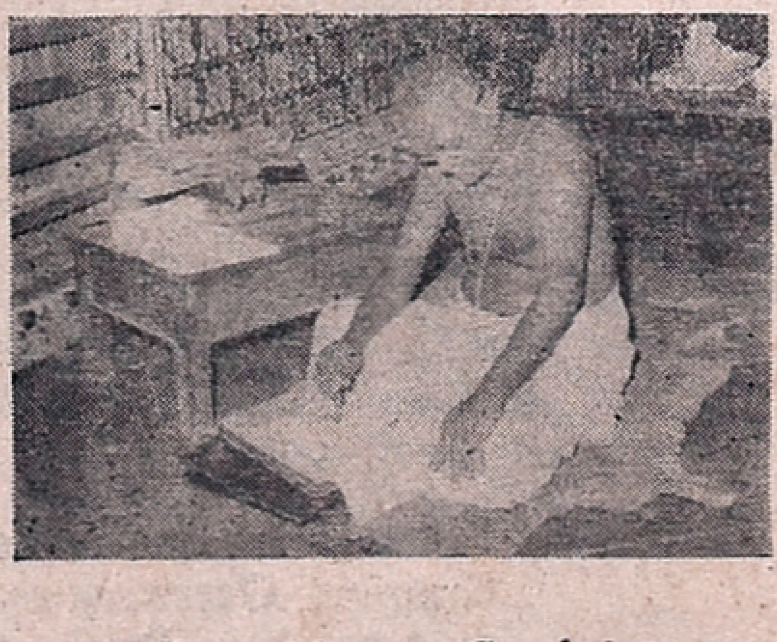
Giving finishing touches to a bust statute.



At Painting



Receiving blessings from His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Jayendra Saraswathi Swami of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam.



In a "brown Study"

Gesticulation (As in a dance recital)

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